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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/994,634	11/28/2001	Daryl Dean Schroeder	10015860-1	7723

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EXAMINER	
PHAM, TUAN	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2618	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/994,634	SCHROEDER, DARYL DEAN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	TUAN A. PHAM	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *30 August 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5-14 and 21-27* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5-14 and 21-27* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see Applicant's remark, filed on 08/30/2007, with respect to the rejection(s)of claim(s) 1-3, 5-14, and 21-27 under 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is in view of Riazi et al. (US Patent No.: 6,748,005).

Claim Objections

2. Claim 9 is objected to because of the following informalities: in lines 9, "a" should be deleted. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. **Claims 1-2, 5-6, and 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi")**.

Regarding claim 1, Riazi teaches a computer system (see figure 1), comprising:

a computer wireless transceiver connected to a computer main unit (see figure 1, figure 9, data radio modem 128, base station 20, main computer 30);

a monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, figure 8, wireless monitor 14, data radio modem 112) configured to receive from the computer main unit via the computer wireless transceiver video data corresponding to a video signal (see figure 1, figures 8-9, data radio modem 112 is received the video data from the computer 30 via the data radio modem 128 of the base station 20);

a computer display device (see monitor 14), connected to the monitor wireless transceiver (data radio modem 112), for receiving communication signals from the monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 8, display 14 receive the video data from data radio modem 112) ; and

a display driver (see figure 8, read on video and audio demodulator 110) coupled between the computer display device and the monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 8, video and audio demodulator 110, display 14, data radio modem 112) wherein the display driver is configured to receive from the monitor wireless transceiver video data transmitted from the computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, figures 8-9, col.6, ln.1-15, video and audio demodulator 110 receive the video data from data radio modem 112 via data radio modem 128, support for the explanation above, refer to Ref.# 5,877,745, figure 3, the function of display drive 21, col.3, ln.16-50), translate the received video data to produce translated video data, and provide the translated video data to the computer display device (see col.6, ln.1-15).

Regarding claim 2, Riazi further teaches a computer system wherein the computer wireless transceiver and the monitor wireless transceiver are configured to employ radio frequency (RF) communications (see figure 1, col.3, ln.61).

Regarding claim 5, Riazi further teaches said monitor wireless transceiver and said computer display device comprise a wireless computer monitor (see figures 1&8, wireless monitor 10, modem 112, display 14) and wherein said wireless computer-monitor further comprises: an audio port capable of connecting one or more audio devices to said wireless computer monitor (see figure 1, audio port 24, col.4, ln.12-15); and an audio driver (see figure 8, video and audio 110); wherein said audio port and said audio driver are connected to said monitor wireless transceiver and are capable of relaying data between said computer main unit and said one or more audio devices in a wireless manner (see figures 1, 8, video and audio 110, audio port 24, computer 30).

Regarding claim 6, Riazi further teaches the audio port and the audio driver relay data to and from the one or more audio devices (see figure 1, figure 8, audio port 24, audio demodulator 110, speaker 52, MIC 54, col.4, ln.25-40).

Regarding claim 25, Riazi teaches a computer system comprising (see figure 1):

a computer main unit (see figure 1, computer 30);

a computer wireless transceiver connected to said computer main unit (see figures 1&9, modem 128 is inside the base station 20, computer 30), and

a first wireless computer monitor (see figure 1, wireless monitor 10), including: a monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 1, figure 8, wireless monitor 14, data radio modem 112) configured to receive from the computer main unit via the computer wireless transceiver video data corresponding to a video signal (see figure 1, figures 8-

9, data radio modem 112 is received the video data from the computer 30 via the data radio modem 128 of the base station 20);

a computer display device connected to said monitor wireless transceiver and communicating signals to and receiving communication signals from said monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 8, display 14 receive the video data from data radio modem 112), and

data translation means (see figure 8, read on video and audio demodulator 110), coupled between said computer display device and said monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 8, video and audio demodulator 110, display 14, data radio modem 112), for receiving from the monitor wireless transceiver video data transmitted from the computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, figures 8-9, col.6, ln.1-15, video and audio demodulator 110 receive the video data from data radio modem 112 via data radio modem 128), translating the received video data to produce translated video data, and providing the translated video data to the computer display device (see col.6, ln.1-15).

Regarding claim 26, Riazi further teaches a display driver (see figure 8, video and audio 110).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi") in view of Singkornrat et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,128,484, hereinafter, "Singkornrat").

Regarding claim 3, Riazi disclosed invention, but fails to discloses the computer wireless transceiver and the monitor wireless transceiver are configured to employ infrared (IR) communications. However, Singkornrat teaches such features (see col.2, ln.8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Singkornrat into view of Riazi in order to provide a wireless communication and low power mode.

7. Claims 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi") in view of Nakayama et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,280,583, hereinafter, "Nakayama").

Regarding claim 7, Riazi further teaches said monitor wireless transceiver and said computer display device comprise a wireless computer monitor (see figures 1&8, wireless monitor 10, modem 112, display 14) and wherein said wireless computer-monitor further comprises: a keyboard port capable of connecting a keyboard to said wireless computer monitor (see figure 1, monitor 10, keyboard port 32); and wherein said keyboard port is connected to said monitor wireless transceiver and axe capable of relaying data from said keyboard to said computer main unit in a wireless manner (see figure 1, figure 8, modem 112, keyboard 90, keyboard port 32, col.6, ln.29-36).

It should be noticed that Riazi fails to teach a keyboard driver. However, Nakayama teaches such feature (see figure 6, keyboard driver 12, col.9, ln.40-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Nakayama into view of Riazi in order to store the code inputting from the keyboard as suggested by Nakayama at col.9, ln.45-46.

Regarding claim 8, Riazi further teaches said monitor wireless transceiver and said computer display device comprise a wireless computer monitor (see figures 1&8, wireless monitor 10, modem 112, display 14) and wherein said wireless computer-monitor further comprises: a pointing device port capable of connecting one or more pointing devices to said wireless computer monitor (see figure 8, mouse 16, it is clearly that there is a port for connecting the mouse 16); and wherein said pointing device port and said pointing device driver are connected to said monitor wireless transceiver and are capable of relaying data from said one or more pointing devices to said computer main unit in a wireless manner (see figure 8, modem 112, display 14, col.6, ln.29-36).

It should be noticed that Riazi fails to teach a pointing device driver. However, Nakayama teaches such feature (see figure 6, PD driver 13, col.9, ln.45-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Nakayama into view of Riazi in order to store the code inputting from the pointing device as suggested by Nakayama at col.9, ln.45-50.

8. **Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi") in view of Schindler et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,867,223, hereinafter, "Schindler").**

Regarding claim 27, Riazi disclosed invention, but fails to discloses a second wireless computer monitor, and wherein each of said first and second wireless computer monitors have a unique address for wireless communication, such that each of said first and second wireless computer monitors is capable of receiving unique data from said computer wireless transceiver concurrently with the other of said first and second wireless computer monitors. However, Schindler teaches such features (see figure, 1A, 1B, figure 17, transmitter 140, 141, monitors 122, 122', col.7, ln.30-65, it is obvious that computer 118 store all the address associate with each monitor 122, 122' is connected to the computer 118, monitors 122, 122' will assign the same address for communicating with computer 118).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Schindler into view of Riazi, in order to support multiple displays.

9. **Claims 9-10, 12-14, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi") in view of Batke et al. (US Patent No.: 7,200,649, hereinafter, "Batke").**

Regarding claim 9, Riazi teaches a computer system, comprising (see figure 1): a computer wireless transceiver (see figure 1, figure 9, modem 128), coupled to

said computer main unit (see figure 1, computer 30, base station 20 which include modem 128), for relaying wireless communications to and from said computer main unit (see figure 1, computer 30, base station 20 which include modem 128); and

a first wireless computer monitor (see figure 1, wireless monitor 10), said first wireless computer monitor comprising; a monitor wireless transceiver performing wireless communications (see figure 8, modem 112); and a computer display device connected to said monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 8, modem 112, display 14), said monitor wireless transceiver is configured to communicate to the computer wireless transceiver (see figures 1, 8-9, monitor 10 is wirelessly communicate with base station 20 via wireless link 12).

It should be noticed that Riazi fails to teach a computer main unit having a unique address associated therewith, wherein said communication includes data and said unique address. However, Batke teaches a computer main unit having a unique address associated therewith (see col.13, ln.8-45, each computer assign its own unique address), wherein said communication includes data and said unique address (see figure 8, col.17, ln.15-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Batke into view of Riazi, in order to support multiple computers over network.

Regarding claim 10, Riazi further teaches a computer system wherein the computer wireless transceiver and the monitor wireless transceiver are configured to employ radio frequency (RF) communications (see figure 1, col.3, ln.61).

Regarding claim 12, Riazi further teaches said wireless computer-monitor further comprises: an audio port capable of connecting one or more audio devices to said wireless computer monitor (see figure 1, audio port 24, col.4, ln.12-15); and an audio driver (see figure 8, video and audio 110); wherein said audio port and said audio driver are connected to said monitor wireless transceiver and are capable of relaying data between said computer main unit and said one or more audio devices in a wireless manner (see figures 1, 8, video and audio 110, audio port 24, computer 30).

Regarding claim 13, Riazi further teaches the audio port and the audio driver relay data to and from the one or more audio devices (see figure 1, figure 8, audio port 24, audio demodulator 110, speaker 52, MIC 54, col.4, ln.25-40).

Regarding claims 14 and 24, Riazi further teaches said wireless computer monitor further comprises a display driver connected between said computer display device and said monitor wireless transceiver (see figure 8, display 14, display driver read on video and audio 110, modem 112).

10. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi") in view of Batke et al. (US Patent No.: 7,200,649, hereinafter, "Batke") as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Singkornrat et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,128,484, hereinafter, "Singkornrat").

Regarding claim 11, Riazi and Batke, in combination, fails to teach the computer wireless transceiver and the monitor wireless transceiver are configured to

employ infrared (IR) communications. However, Singkornrat teaches such features (see col.2, ln.8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Singkornrat into view of Riazi and Batke in order to provide a wireless communication and low power mode.

11. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi") in view of Batke et al. (US Patent No.: 7,200,649, hereinafter, "Batke") as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Schindler et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,867,223, hereinafter, "Schindler").

Regarding claim 21, Riazi and Batke, in combination, fails to teach a second wireless computer monitor, said second wireless computer monitor having a unique address for wireless communication, and including a monitor wireless transceiver performing wireless communications, and a computer display device connected to •said monitor wireless transceiver, wherein said second wireless computer monitor is capable of receiving unique data from and transmitting unique data to said computer main unit in a wireless manner through said monitor wireless transceiver and said computer wireless transceiver, concurrently with said first wireless computer monitor. However, Schindler teaches such features (see figure 1, speaker 144, headset 143, col.3, ln.14-26, it is obvious that computer 118 store all the address associate with each device is

connected to the computer 118, such as headset 143, TV 122, each device will assign one unique address for communicating with computer 118 to avoid the conflict).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Schindler into view of Riazi and Batke, in order to support multiple displays.

12. Claims 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riazi et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 6,748,005, hereinafter, "Riazi") in view of Batke et al. (US Patent No.: 7,200,649, hereinafter, "Batke") as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Nakayama et al. (U.S. Patent No.: 5,280,583, hereinafter, "Nakayama").

Regarding claim 22, Riazi further teaches a keyboard port capable of connecting a keyboard to said wireless computer monitor (see figure 1, monitor 10, keyboard port 32); and wherein said keyboard port is connected to said monitor wireless transceiver and axe capable of relaying data from said keyboard to said computer main unit in a wireless manner (see figure 1, figure 8, modem 112, keyboard 90, keyboard port 32, col.6, ln.29-36).

Riazi and Batke, in combination, fails to teach a keyboard driver. However, Nakayama teaches such feature (see figure 6, keyboard driver 12, col.9, ln.40-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Nakayama into view of Riazi and Batke in order to store the code inputting from the keyboard as suggested by Nakayama at col.9, ln.45-46.

Regarding claim 23, Riazi further teaches a pointing device port capable of connecting one or more pointing devices to said wireless computer monitor (see figure 8, mouse 16, it is clearly that there is a port for connecting the mouse 16); and wherein said pointing device port and said pointing device driver are connected to said monitor wireless transceiver and are capable of relaying data from said one or more pointing devices to said computer main unit in a wireless manner (see figure 8, modem 112, display 14, col.6, ln.29-36).

Riazi and Batke, in combination, fails to teach a pointing device driver. However, Nakayama teaches such feature (see figure 6, PD driver 13, col.9, ln.45-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Nakayama into view of Riazi and Batke in order to store the code inputting from the pointing device as suggested by Nakayama at col.9, ln.45-50.

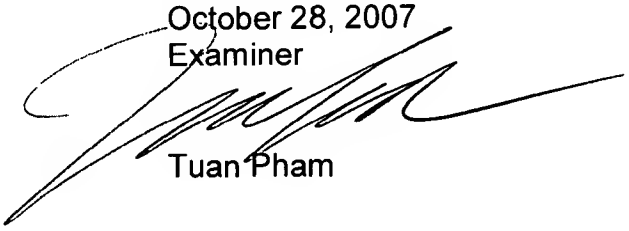
Conclusion

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan A. Pham whose telephone number is (571) 272-8097. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:30 AM-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Anderson can be reached on (571) 272-4177. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have question on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Technology 2600
Art Unit 2618
October 28, 2007
Examiner



Tuan Pham